



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINOR NOTICES

A Bibliography of History for Schools and Libraries, with Descriptive and Critical Annotations. By Charles M. Andrews, Ph.D., J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Lida Lee Tall. (New York and London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xiv, 224.) This little book, carefully prepared by a committee of the Maryland History Teachers' Association and adopted by the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, is, it is plain, intended mainly for the use of teachers in high schools and elementary schools. It is limited to books written in English, which of course in some departments is a most serious limitation. There are sections on the study and teaching of history, on world histories, ancient, European, English, American, and other history, and a final one, devoted to historical stories for school children. The section relating to American history is the best and is in fact very good, the selection of books listed being an excellent one, and the comments made upon them judicious and informing. Indeed the book as a whole is well done, although, as is almost always the case in such books, there is a certain monotony or timidity or want of incisiveness in the comments (with abundant "rather" and "somewhat"), which may obscure to the minds of many teachers the wide differences that separate the best books from the least valuable of those listed. The titles are given with remarkable correctness, and are accompanied with prices and publishers' names. It seems extraordinary that there is no index.

Manuel de Paléographie Latine et Française. Par Maurice Prou, Membre de l'Institut, Professeur à l'École des Chartes. Troisième édition. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. 509, and album of 24 plates.) It is now more than twenty years since, in 1889, this attractive and admirable introduction of the study of manuscripts first came from the press. Already in 1892 a second edition was needed; but this was scarcely more than a reprint. Now, however, its author, for a decade past a professor in that pre-eminent school of archive science, the École des Chartes, to which he owed his paleographic training, has rewritten his work from start to finish and has rearranged it as well. Its less than four hundred pages have become more than five hundred. The chapter on materials and implements of writing has migrated from the end to the beginning. The section on Tironian notes is rewritten, much enlarged, by Maurice Jusselin. A new section deals with Cryptography and another with the handwriting of the eighteenth century—notably the "littera Sancti Petri" of the papal chancery. Two indexes, a bibliographical and an alphabetical, add greatly to the convenience of the user. What is more important still, the revised work mirrors on every page the progress of its science in the last two decades; while, on the other hand, much that belonged more properly to neighbor sciences is now omitted. The dictionary of abbreviations, though no longer

mentioned on the title-page, retains its place; but the plates of facsimiles are now dropped from the volume, and in their stead there accompanies it a quarto album of plates. These do not reproduce the old facsimiles, nor yet do they duplicate those of the three distinct *recueils* published by the author in 1892, 1896, and 1904. To all these as well as to the new album the new text refers for illustration. In fine, so different is this new edition from the old that the old, though antiquated, will retain an independent value.

G. L. B.

Ancient and Modern Imperialism. By the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Published by permission of the Classical Association. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. vii, 143.) This is a lecture delivered before the Classical Association of England, and now published in a somewhat expanded form.

An utterance like this is bound to have a wide hearing, both because of what it actually says, and because of him who says it. Despite a modest disclaimer of any "pretension to scholarship", it is evident that Lord Cromer's busy years of public service have not dampedened his love for the classics, nor prevented him from keeping up with the more important publications of modern investigators. The lecture therefore would have considerable value, even if it did not carry the personal views of a distinguished British proconsul.

Lord Cromer's thesis seems to be this: "The Romans succeeded better than the English in governing and assimilating Oriental and undeveloped Western races, but they had a much easier task." In the first place the Roman Empire was smaller than the British and far more compact. Again the Roman Imperialists were far less deterred than are moderns by sentimental and moral considerations from acting entirely as worldly wisdom dictated. The Romans exploited such a country as Egypt with a lack of conscience absolutely impossible to Englishmen in India.

The leading advantages of the Romans, however, thinks Lord Cromer, were not these. The Romans were far nearer akin in civilization, mental attitude, etc., to their Oriental subjects than the British, say to the Hindoos, and above all they escaped the direful religious handicap. Never did they as Christians try to rule Moslems, Brahmins, and Buddhists, nor run upon a religious barrier which vastly increased the difficulties of social equality and of fusion by intermarriage. Also the native languages of the Roman Empire had far less hold on the provincials than the various Asiatic tongues of to-day.

The decidedly stimulating essay concludes with an earnest appeal to Englishmen not to be discouraged by the severity of their task, and especially—as champions of civilization—not to allow India to drift back into Asiatic chaos.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

Essays relating to Ireland, Biographical, Historical, and Topographical. By C. Litton Falkiner, with a Memoir of the Author by Edward Dowden, LL.D. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1909, pp. xx, 249.) This is the third, and unfortunately the last, of a group of related works by the same author, its two predecessors *Studies and Illustrations of Irish History* having been published respectively in 1902 and 1904. As they were devoted more particularly to the eighteenth and the seventeenth centuries respectively, the historical part of this volume refers largely to the sixteenth and the early part of the succeeding century, though it extends also into subsequent periods. The first essay, "Spenser in Ireland", already attracted the attention of students of literature on its first appearance in the *Edinburgh Review*. A close familiarity with the scenery of Ireland, a minute knowledge of the *Faerie Queen* and Spenser's other writings, a clear conception of the times of Elizabeth, and a power of vivid imagination, combine to make this study as much a model of what such an investigation should be as it is a contribution to its subject. The other essays are equally worthy of praise, that on the Duke of Ormonde and his papers being especially interesting, and that on Robert Emmet and his biographers notable for its broad-minded liberality in a field long too much given over to partizanship and misrepresentation.

The spirit of candor in all Mr. Falkiner's work is most admirable. As he remarks, "our homage to moral grandeur, intellectual power or great achievement need not be limited by our predilection or our prejudices." He is none the less a patriot that he declares, "One broad moral of Irish history is that the study of the past of Ireland is a signal lesson in charity to all Irishmen." The good style and good taste of the author are as noticeable as his spirit and his learning. The descriptions of Dublin, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Armagh, and Galway remind one of Mr. Green's graceful weaving into one fabric of topographical details and historical incidents. Doubtless it is the same qualities in the two writers that lead to such a treatment, a combination of appreciation for the actual physical appearance of the spot with an unusually strong power of historic reproduction. In his general treatment of Irish history Mr. Falkiner naturally suggests Lecky. But he has a broader attitude than even that learned historian. As to his actual contributions to the knowledge of Irish history, they are considerable, but detached. There is scarcely one of the twenty or twenty-five historical and biographical essays he wrote that does not contain some new information; and some, like that on Irish Parliamentary Antiquities in the present volume, almost break new ground. Nor can this amount of work, with his numerous contributions to the *Dictionary of National Biography* and Chambers's *Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, his other editorial and secretarial work, his editorship of the *Ormonde Papers* for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, his services as an official on the Land Commission, and in other public institutions, be considered less than remark-

able for a man of forty-five. One can only regret that he was not permitted to put this knowledge, skill, and fine spirit into the more permanent form of a connected historical work, and must deplore the early death that prevented it. Mr. Falkiner was killed in an accident in the Alps near Chamouni in the summer of 1908.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY.

Les Lombards dans les Deux Bourgognes. Par Léon Gauthier. [Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études: Sciences Historiques et Philologiques, fascicule 156.] (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1907, pp. xiii, 397.) Gauthier's new material from the archives, as well national as departmental and municipal, illustrating the activity of the Lombards in Burgundy, forms a welcome supplement to Piton's work of 1892-1893 on the Lombards in France. From more than a thousand documents pertinent to the subject (p. 62), Gauthier has chosen one hundred and eighty of the most interesting for publication, and these *pièces justificatives* fill the largest and most important part of the volume. They give examples of the various transactions in which the Lombards were engaged, of their commerce in money and commodities, of partnership agreements, of toll tariffs, and of their chartered privileges and obligations. An appendix contains a valuable list of nearly four hundred and fifty Lombards mentioned in Burgundian documents of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the period of their regular appearance in the two Burgundies as money-lenders and bankers.

The editing of documents seems to be competently done; the weakness of the book is in the seventy-four pages of introductory text. Here, for instance, Gauthier talks loosely of the concourse of merchants from all parts of Europe to the fairs of Champagne in the fifth century (p. 67), but such a statement might have been expected from one who had spoken in his first paragraph of the fully developed medieval trade from Italy northward as already active "aux temps mérovingiens et carolingiens". At that period, he assures us among other things, the Simplon and Mont Cenis passes were frequented by the merchant caravans of Genoa, Asti, and Milan, but if he had consulted Schulte's *Geschichte des mittelalterlichen Handels und Verkehrs*, he would have found that, at any rate from the middle of the thirteenth century back as far as documentary evidence reaches, the Simplon pass was little used by merchants in comparison with the Mont Cenis and the St. Bernard. This detail is mentioned only as significant of Gauthier's deficient equipment in the history of commerce and its literature. He discusses the commercial and financial operations of the Italian merchant-bankers, or their partnership organization; yet there is no indication that he is acquainted with such works as those of Goldschmidt or Lattes, Davidsohn or Sieveking, Schaube or Simonsfeld. He gives the whole of his first chapter to Asti, its political history and patrician families, obviously meaning thus to introduce the Lombards who were most concerned with

developing the Burgundian trade connections. The merchants of Asti were undoubtedly early prominent in Burgundy; indeed, Gauthier neglects entirely one of the most striking evidences of their prior and pre-eminent position, the privilege of 1190 granted by Duke Hugh of Burgundy to the Genoese which promised them rights equal to those already enjoyed by the Astesan traders. But it is not a well-balanced introduction which is preoccupied with Asti alone and forgets other Lombard centres of Burgundian trade, such as Milan or Piacenza. In our regret, however, that Gauthier's training in economic history was not more adequate to his task, we should not forget our obligation for the young archivist's painstaking work as editor of this useful selection of documents.

EDWIN F. GAY.

Histoire du Comté du Maine pendant le X^e et le XI^e Siècle. Par Robert Latouche. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1910, pp. viii, 203.) In this brief volume M. Latouche has sought not so much to recount the annals of Maine in the tenth and eleventh centuries as to illustrate the political and social transformation of a Frankish *pagus* into a feudal county during this critical period. Its small size and geographical position prevented the county of Maine from occupying a position of much independence or importance and led ultimately to its absorption into the Angevin dominions; but the feudal history of the region is interesting, the commune of Le Mans constitutes an early and significant example of municipal development, and the bishops of this see, known to us particularly through the interesting record of the *Acta Pontificum*, hold a high place among the prelates of northern France. M. Latouche has utilized the narrative and documentary evidence in sober and critical fashion, and has an eye for the significant points. In historical quality his study is much superior to M. Valin's recent volume on Normandy, and if it falls somewhat short of M. Halphen's remarkable monograph on Anjou in the same period, it has greater interest for the student of institutions. There are appendixes discussing important groups of charters and various matters of feudal and episcopal biography, and a catalogue of charters issued by the counts from 929 to 1109.

C. H. H.

The Historians and the English Reformation. By the Rev. John Stockton Littell, M.A., Rector of St. James' Church, Keene, N. H. (Milwaukee, Wis., The Young Churchman Company, 1910, pp. viii, 307.) This unparalleled work endeavors to trace the attitude of historians toward those aspects of the English Reformation which are to the author of crucial dogmatic interest. He is fundamentally concerned to maintain the essential continuity of the Church of England before, during, and after the sixteenth century in point of doctrine and discipline. Over against the Roman Catholics, Macaulay, and a galaxy of lesser lights he sets those writers who teach that the Church of England

was neither "founded" nor "established" in the sixteenth century, who defend the view which the author pithily expresses on page 169: "The creed or creeds were not changed; the ritual was rather translated than changed; the ceremonial was simplified, but who would say that it was radically changed?" A phrase such as "Protestant Reformed religion established by law" (p. 255), which occurs in the coronation oath administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the author throws out of court because it is the requirement of Parliament, not of the Church —a principle which if carried out rigidly might have far-reaching constitutional consequences.

The method laid down in the introductory chapter is to set forth by long quotations the views of the English Reformation presented by the "great historians, the small historians, and the school historians" (p. 3). These secondary authorities are then to be confronted not with arguments drawn from the sources, but with appreciations or castigations by celebrated critics; thus the shield of Macaulay is borne down by the lances of a dozen knights of the pen, while the escutcheon of Freeman emerges with scarce a blot. If the great historians are brought into the lists one by one, the minor ones are usually led to the slaughter like the steers in Packingtown: an instant face to face, a single shot and all is over. That the shot is often accompanied by the waving of red rags adds to the atmosphere of earnestness which pervades the sanguinary scene. As for the school historians, words fail to describe their discomfiture; and in view of that base ignorance of the code of ecclesiastical honor which many of them display, the blows rained upon them will arouse no sympathy.

Not merely the monument to a tendency, the book points a moral. Historians must in future beware how they perpetrate, and publishers how they perpetuate, carelessly phrased statements concerning the ecclesiastical exploits of Henry VIII. and his kindred; nay, their very index-makers must be held to rigid accountability for the use of terms such as "Catholic" and "Church of Rome" (pp. 153 ff.). With such sensitiveness to terminology one can but wonder what Mr. Littell would have said had he known that the printed cards of the Library of Congress, incorporated in the catalogues of hundreds of college and public libraries throughout the country, employ the heading Catholic Church for titles which he would index under Roman Catholic Church! But the censorship does not as yet extend to our libraries; authors and publishers may content themselves with a searching of sources, followed if need be by a punching of plates, inspired by the laudable desire to secure impartial treatment of mooted religious questions in the public schools; for that, not the scientific determination of the real nature of the ecclesiastical changes in sixteenth-century England, is the true aim of this Tract for the Times.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL.

The Bardon Papers: Documents relating to the Imprisonment and Trial of Mary Queen of Scots. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by Conyers Read, Ph.D., with a prefatory note by Charles Cotton, F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S. [Camden Third Series, volume XVII.] (London, Offices of the Society, 1909, pp. xlv, 139.) These documents, discovered at Bardon House, Somersetshire, in 1834, were acquired by the British Museum in 1870. Their present publication is due primarily to the author of the prefatory note. They are miscellaneous in character, including letters, instructions, abstracts of state papers, legal briefs, and various memoranda. Some few (Hatton's notes and six Burghley letters especially) are originals, but the greater number are contemporary copies. They contain much new material and most of them are now published for the first time. Their value is largely due to the light which they throw upon the methods of the English government in dealing with Mary and developing their case against her.

The papers fall mainly into three groups. The first relates to Parliamentary and governmental action in 1572 after the Norfolk plots, one document being apparently the only extant copy of Lord de la Warr's instructions. The second dates from 1583-1584, relating chiefly to negotiations then on foot for Mary's release; among these documents are Mary's offers and Hatton's arguments pro and con. The third and most important group dates from 1586. Besides the Mary-Babington correspondence and the six letters from Burghley to Hatton concerning preparations for the Babington trial, which throw a most curious light upon Elizabeth's psychology or administrative methods, it includes various documents apparently used by Hatton, then principal spokesman for the crown in the House of Commons, as the basis for his speech of November 3, 1586, while Mary's fate was hanging in the balance. This brief is the central document of the collection and is perhaps the reason for both its original and present existence. It summarizes the official case against Mary and, in connection with the documents upon which it is based, furnishes useful information for a proper understanding of the government's attitude towards her and the ultimate reasons for her unhappy fate.

The editor has performed his difficult task with great impartiality. His critical notes materially aid the scholar and his introduction and comments are laudably free from those attempts at finality which have ruined so many Marian researches.

O. H. RICHARDSON.

Diego de Sarmiento de Acuña, Conde de Gondomar. [Lothian Historical Essay for 1909.] By F. H. Lyon. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1910, pp. vii, 118.) Little has been written about the Count of Gondomar. A few contemporary tracts vilified his memory for his opposition to Raleigh; G. B. Smith placed him beside Talleyrand, Metternich, and Harley, wrote a few pages on him, and devoted the bulk of a brief

article to a restatement of Gardiner's account of the Spanish marriage (*Half Hours with some Famous Ambassadors*, pp. 121-157); Major Hume wrote in Spanish some forty pages of not very enlightening comment (*Españoles e Ingleses en el Siglo XVI.*, 1903, pp. 271-310); but apparently Mr. Lyon is the first to attempt, in English at least, a systematic account of Gondomar's life, policy, and achievements. Naturally so short an account by so young a writer has not escaped superficiality and a tendency to trite comment and over-generalization; naturally too the influence of Gardiner is apparent on every page. And where Dr. Gardiner's estimate of Gondomar, of minor characters, and of the general trend of the period was so closely followed, some clear acknowledgment of this indebtedness should have been made. The references in the foot-notes are almost as bad as none at all. They do not tell where the correspondence cited can be found, nor whether the letters are in print or in manuscript. Hume's essay is referred to (p. 73) by its chapter-heading instead of by the title of the book in which it is contained. Surely too the day is past when even prize-essay writers should refer us simply to the "State Papers, Domestic". In fact, the book is neither original nor scholarly. At the same time Mr. Lyon has produced a useful little book, and has made a beginning in the study of a difficult and important topic, which needs much more detailed research than a general historian like Dr. Gardiner could possibly find time for. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lyon will continue his work and give us later a mature and extended monograph on the well-known Spaniard.

R. G. U.

Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War, 1652-1654.
Volume IV. Edited by C. T. Atkinson, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, volume XXXVII.] (Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1910, pp. xiv, 396.) The method of composition and treatment in this volume calls for no fresh comment, being the same as that of the preceding volumes, reviewed in previous numbers of this journal (V. 162, 792; XII. 420). Mr. Atkinson explains that Dr. Samuel R. Gardiner's connection with the work had merely consisted in having the Dutch documents from the archives of the Hague copied and translated, and in beginning the collection of the English papers. Archive papers make up the bulk of the volume, but a good amount of material has also been copied from the contemporary newspapers, such as *Mercurius Politicus*. The total number of documents is 216 (numbers 809-1024), divided evenly between two sections, each having an excellent introduction by Mr. Atkinson. The first of these sections consists of papers relating to Tromp's home-ward voyage up the British Channel, convoying a great fleet of merchantmen, and to the three days' battle of February 18-20, O. S., 1652/3, from Portland up the length of the Channel. The most im-

portant accounts of this battle are no. 907, which the three generals—Blake, Deane, and Monck—sent to the Speaker, and on the other side that which Tromp sent to the States General, together with the journal of the *Monnikendam* and those of Evertsen and De Ruijter. The main theme of the second division is the long pause during March and April, O. S., which ensued upon the great battle, both governments being obliged to abstain from fleet operations until repairs had been effected. The papers in the second part are accordingly more largely administrative than military. The most important of them are numbers 945 and 946, instructions for the better ordering of the fleet in fighting and in sailing, issued on March 29, 1653, O. S. These were drawn up as the result of the great battle, and contain what are apparently the first instructions to vessels of squadrons to put themselves in line with their chief.

La Marine Militaire de la France sous le Règne de Louis XV. Par G. Lacour-Gayet, Docteur ès Lettres, Professeur à l'École Supérieure de Marine. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1910, pp. x, 581. Deuxième édition.) The first edition of this book appeared in 1902. It contained in the appendix a list, covering seven pages, of nearly a hundred "Additions et Corrections". In this edition the corrections are incorporated in the text, and the additions appear as foot-notes on the pages to which they refer. A considerable number of new entries are also added to the foot-notes. There is scarcely any change in the body of the text, except the incorporation of the corrections. The most considerable addition of new matter to the text is to be found on pages 237–238 of the second edition, where a page of "Considérations sur la constitution de la marine militaire de la France" is inserted after the paragraph ending line 5, page 222, of the first edition. The pagination of the entire book is changed, slightly to be sure, but enough to render the new edition almost useless for reference from books that have cited the old. It looks as if this could have been avoided with a little effort on the part of, and with probably considerable profit to, the publisher. Apart from this inconvenience the changes considerably enhance the value of the book.

The Duke de Choiseul. [The Lothian Essay, 1908.] By Roger H. Soltau, Scholar of Pembroke College. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1909, pp. iii, 176.) This is a brief, entertaining, and in most regards commendable study of one of the most important personages in French history of the eighteenth century. No other of similar scope and character exists in English. It is apologetic in tone throughout and opposes many accepted opinions. Choiseul is made a hero, who, indeed, has faults and makes mistakes but most of them excusable. The usual severe criticisms of his renewal of the Austrian alliance in 1758 (p. 27) and his treacherous treatment of Poland (p. 38) are declared unjust. "The expulsion of the Jesuits becomes a mere incident in Choiseul's career instead of

being his chief title to the hatred of some and to the praise of many" (p. 139). Concerning the adverse influence of the king's new mistress, Madame du Barry, Soltau says, "Much has been said to prove that she engineered Choiseul's fall as Madame de Pompadour caused his advancement; but the desire for a neat parallel has induced many writers to exaggeration" (p. 148). In many minor matters he opposes other writers. He does not dissent from the accepted opinion that the Family Compact of 1761 is Choiseul's chief claim to fame, though he does not give it the usual emphasis. In most other matters he follows current belief.

The most serious defect is the absence of a critical bibliography, in fact of any sort of bibliography. The numerous citations in the footnotes, however, indicate an extended and careful use of well-selected primary, and also a few secondary, sources. The author's use of English is far from what it should be. There are numerous awkward constructions and not a few grammatical errors. There are also a few errors in fact, which are presumably due to the printer but should have been eliminated in proof-reading. Placing Mauritus and Réunion in the Pacific Ocean (p. 117) and the French Caribbean Islands in the Gulf of Mexico (p. 122) indicate insufficient familiarity with geography.

WILLIAM R. MANNING.

In *Le Comte d'Artois et l'Expédition de l'Ile d'Yeu* (Paris, Champion, 1910, pp. vii, 169) the Vicomte du Breil de Pontbriand essays to clear the Comte d'Artois from accusations of vacillation, timidity, and want of energy and conduct in the expedition named, by showing that his hands were tied by his British hosts and that their ineffective, in his judgment intentionally ineffective, management of the expedition made success impossible, especially after the defeat of Charette near Luçon. The book is neither skilfully written nor clearly arranged, but is based on industrious research, and on successful criticism of the *Mémoires de Vauban*.

Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien (1801-1804), et Documents sur son Enlèvement et sa Mort. Publié pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par le Comte Boulay de la Meurthe. Tome III. *La Famille: L'Europe.* (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. 1, 639.) This volume comes as a bit of surprise, for there was nothing in the earlier volumes to indicate that they would be followed by this bulky and extremely valuable appendix, which is an eloquent testimony to the thoroughness and conscientiousness with which Count Boulay de la Meurthe does his work. The first volume, published in 1904 (reviewed X. 423), contained the documents relating to events prior to March, 1804, while the second, published in 1907 (reviewed XIII. 905), included those dealing with the tragic event of that month. The present volume contains one hundred and seventy-one documents arranged in four chapters.

The first is composed mainly of the correspondence of the near relatives of the duke immediately after his arrest. The attitude of the Diet at Ratisbon toward the invasion of the territory of the Empire, the attitude of the various powers, especially of Russia, to the violent breach of international law, and the announcement in May of the intention of Bonaparte to assume the imperial title, are illustrated by the documents in the second chapter. As the most important result of this publication has been to reveal the psychological effect of the contemporaneous Royalist plots, such as those of Pichegru, Moreau, and Cadoudal, in determining Bonaparte to seize the innocent but unfortunately accessible Duke of Enghien, it is natural that there should be a chapter in this volume devoted to the measures of Bonaparte against the Royalists and their emissaries and against the agents of England upon the Continent during the months following the tragedy of Vincennes, and to the fate of the two generals and of the great Chouan leader. The last act of the tragedy opens with the futile protests of Louis XVIII. against Bonaparte's assumption of the imperial title and the ultimate retirement of the head of the Bourbon family to reside at Mitau under the protection of the Tsar. The various reigning Bourbons, with wry faces, one by one submit to the exaltation of the Corsican usurper, and the moribund Holy Roman Empire, at length, recognizes the new-born French Empire. The affair of Hanover; the arrest of Sir George Rumbold, the English minister resident at Hamburg, a curious counterpart of the arrest of the duke; the prelude to the war of commercial decrees with England; and finally the rupture with the Tsar Alexander I., trace the sequence of events to the coronation of Napoleon as emperor of the French, where the curtain falls.

All the excellent qualities of the preceding volumes are evident in this, which includes a few documents supplementary to the earlier volumes and an extensive index of the series. The introduction, entitled "Les Sources", is in reality a discussion of the Enghien controversy down to 1830, and is notable for the effort to fix no small part of the blame upon Talleyrand. Despite his many virtues the editor does not appreciate the value of complete and exact bibliographical information, and though obviously possessed of abundant knowledge for the purpose, he sins in not furnishing an exhaustive annotated bibliography of the subject, on which his work displaces all others. Count Boulay de la Meurthe's volumes form by far the most important and valuable work yet published by the Société d'Histoire Contemporaine.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

Correspondance du Comte de la Forest, Ambassadeur de France en Espagne, 1808-1813. Publiée pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par M. Geoffroy de Grandmaison. Tome IV., Juillet 1810-Mars 1811. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1910, pp. 588.) The first three volumes of this correspondence have already been reviewed in this journal (XV. 609). The fourth is even more interesting than its predecessors and is

strongly to be commended to anyone who wishes to see how uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Napoleon's *coup* at Bayonne in 1808 was sufficiently complicated in itself, but the plot thickens as it proceeds and becomes wonderfully involved. The financial difficulties of Joseph's government continue unabated. His ministers spin their unavailing web which events incessantly unravel. A considerable part of this correspondence describes in a fragmentary, disconnected fashion these futile efforts which only ended in his Most Catholic Majesty's being forced to sell some of the sacred vessels of the royal chapel in order to secure a little ready money and in his being obliged to ask his brother for a certain allowance each month for the adequate maintenance of his government. Joseph's request met with the response which similar requests frequently meet with in more humble walks of life. Instead of the desired funds came advice and admonition.

This volume abounds in items on the progress of the incoherent and scattered Spanish war, concerning which La Forest was very ill informed, on the difficulties of diplomatic communication owing to the seizure of couriers by the insurgents, on the extreme disorganization of the state, on the insurrectionary Cortes of Cadiz, on the attempts of Joseph to get together a collection of fifty of the finest Spanish pictures as a present to his art-loving brother in Paris, attempts which the patriotic and knowing indolence of the Spanish officials caused to drag unconscionably so that indeed they were not realized in the period covered by this book.

The part of the correspondence which is of greatest significance is that which concerns the relations of Joseph and Napoleon. Volume III. closed with the announcement of Napoleon's annexation of northern Spain to France. Against this decree, which, by destroying the integrity of the kingdom, rendered absolutely hopeless every chance Joseph had of ever becoming a national king in the eyes of the Spaniards, Joseph protested, sending special ambassadors to Paris to secure its revocation, whose mission however failed.

The latter part of the volume contains some remarkable despatches in which La Forest recounts several extraordinarily frank and intimate conversations of the discouraged and distracted king with him, about the general situation, about his personal feelings for his brother, his willingness to act primarily as a French prince in the interests of the Napoleonic system, rather than as a Spanish king, if only he could know what the emperor wanted and could receive proper support from him, about his resentment at the intolerable humiliations of his position, his desire to imitate Louis and abandon all this pinchbeck royalty and to live henceforth in quiet on his country estate in France, and about his ultimate inability to see any way out of the hopeless maze.

These despatches (pp. 369-377, 391-397, 439-445, 447-462, 490-500, 556-571) are thus far the most interesting and important part of this correspondence.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

List of Documents in Spanish Archives relating to the History of the United States which have been Printed or of which Transcripts are Preserved in American Libraries. By James Alexander Robertson. (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1910, pp. xv, 368.) This book was originally intended as an accompaniment to Professor Shepherd's *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives*. Its object is to show to persons engaged in research, whether working in Spanish archives or at home, what portions of the Spanish archive material relating to United States history are accessible in the United States in the form of print or of manuscript copies. Accordingly it is arranged in two parts, the one (pp. 1-72), a list of published documents, 1075 in number, so arranged as to show date, place, author or title, person addressed, the archival reference to the original document, and references to the place or places in which it has been printed. The second and larger portion of the book (pp. 73-332) gives data of a similar sort respecting 4257 documents of which transcripts exist in American repositories; it gives date, place, author or title, person addressed, the place of the original, and the place or places in America where transcripts may be found. To these lists, conveying with care a great mass of details which it may be hoped will be useful to historical investigators, Dr. Robertson has prefixed an account of the various collections of transcripts in America, and subjoined a bibliography showing authors and titles of the books referred to in his lists. The book concludes with thirty pages of index, in double columns.

Patrician and Plebeian in Virginia, or the Origin and Development of the Social Classes of the Old Dominion. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker, M.A. (Charlottesville, Va., The Michie Company, 1910, pp. vi, 238.) The object of the author of these pages is to show that the so-called aristocracy of Virginia was not descended from English cavaliers but from canny merchants and tradespeople who settled in Virginia to better their fortunes. In this he is quite successful. In the second part he treats "the middle classes", showing easily that the larger element of the population of the Old Dominion descended from the freemen, from indentured servants, and even from less admirable ancestry.

Mr. Wertenbaker handles his material well and he has written without troublesome preconceptions. The style is good. There is a refreshing frankness in the treatment of the scandalous land speculations—one of the chief means of the creation of "the aristocracy". The author does not hesitate to call things by their right names (pp. 91-92). That there were cavaliers in Virginia he does not deny, but contends that their influence was negligible and their numbers hardly worth noting. The treatment of the middle class is thorough if not exhaustive; though the reviewer is not quite convinced that all or most of the criminally inclined, or ne'er-do-wells, packed off to North Carolina (pp. 176 ff.) soon after reaching Virginia. The author thinks the servant class left few descen-

dants; this ought to encourage both Virginia and North Carolina pedigree hunters. But he is right in his main contention that many, if not most, indentured servants were good substantial people who were thrust upon Virginia by ill-luck and economic conditions. The accounts of both aristocratic and small-farmer elements of Virginia are just and well worth reading, and the book as a whole well deserves a place in the growing literature of the Old Dominion.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Early Rhode Island: a Social History of the People. By William B. Weeden, A.M. [The Grafton Historical Series, edited by Frederick H. Hitchcock, A.M.] (New York, The Grafton Press, 1910, pp. x, 381.) This latest book by Mr. Weeden is in a field which he has made peculiarly his own, that of New England social and economic history. "In these pages", he says, "I have studied to find out how the [Rhode Island] outcasts lived. Isolated without church or school, with few men educated by system, how did the exiles in this narrow territory build up a new civilization, sufficient to attract the notice of Europe two centuries later?"

"Information is meager concerning the early ways of living in the society developed on Narragansett Bay; but enough exists to enlighten the story, as heretofore told, of theological controversies and political evolution. The old records both in print and in manuscript yield much that is significant of the thought and action of these striving citizens. One of the rare and very valuable collections of papers, descended from Nicholas Brown and Company, is now in the John Carter Brown library. It yielded much for our use, as shown herein. I have grubbed considerably in the inventories; for whether important or not, they are certainly true.

"Let us try to comprehend the social life of our forefathers!"

Conforming to the plan above outlined, Mr. Weeden dwells upon such topics as Interesting Customs, Furniture and Dress, Simple Living, Independent but not Free Spinsters, Frying Pans and Pitchwood Light, Marital Proceedings, Character of Exports, How Poor People Lived, Discipline of Negroes, a Widow's Outfit, African Slave-Trade, Wigs are Worn, Books and Symbolic Signs, Sea Food, the Position of Woman, Quaint Sign-Boards, Shopping at Tower Hill, Local Idioms, etc. The treatment too is highly minute. From 1636 to 1790, prices, barterings, enumerations, oddities of expression in legal and personal documents—nothing is overlooked. And, somewhat strange to say, the result is not a dry rehearsal. It is vital. Cataloguing is enlivened both by insight and by humor. There is throughout aptness, shrewdness of comment, an eye for what is illustrative and telling.

But the book while a social and economic study is not a social and economic study merely. Chapter I. is a restatement of Soul-Liberty, fresh, crisp, and vigorous. Chapter III. presents concisely the distin-

guishing features of politico-religious theory at Portsmouth and Newport, and later chapters deal with commerce, the slave-trade, and privateering. The familiar personages of early Rhode Island—Roger Williams, Samuel Gorton, William Harris, William Coddington, Anne Hutchinson, Dean Berkeley, the Browns, the Wantons, Esek Hopkins—each is presented clearly and from a visual angle independently determined.

The text, it should be added, is supplemented by eight half-tone pictures—one representing what Mr. Weeden calls “Rhode Island’s Magna Charta”, the famed compact containing the historic words, “Only in civil things”, and there is a sufficient index.

I. B. R.

The Logs of the Conquest of Canada. Edited, with an introduction, by Lieutenant-Colonel William Wood. [Publications of the Champlain Society, volume IV.] (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1909, pp. xxvi, 335; maps in pocket.) Perhaps few records are presumed to be more dry-as-sawdust than the logs of ships, yet Colonel Wood reveals in this volume that even materials so uninviting may yield significant historical facts. The meteorologist may be interested in the data of winds and weather, but the historian will drowsily scan and reread such oft-repeated phrases as “ventilators working” or the recurrence of statements about drink, drunkenness, and corporal drubbing. Yet, this is by no means all.

The concomitant editorial apparatus consists of a short bibliography (4½ pp.), a cartography (7½ pp.), and a very important introduction (164 pp.) in five chapters on the Maritime War, Louisburg, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, and Montreal. In this introduction Colonel Wood makes a real contribution to the history of the period. He has not only analyzed the logs, but has drawn upon a large body of historical works, producing a narrative which, in its language and spirit, carries the reader back into an environment contemporary with the events described.

The second part of the volume (pp. 167–335) presents less than a thousand selections from the logs, and five letters of 1760. These logs have been used rarely by historians and have never before been published. The entire entry days for all the ships engaged in all of the campaigns number about 15,000, and “only the most important days of the most important ships are selected . . . but these have been carefully chosen to corroborate and supplement each other, so as to illustrate the history of the Conquest from the Naval point of view”. They are grouped by campaigns—three ships for Louisburg, embracing from May 28 to July 31, 1758; twenty-two ships and two sloops for Quebec, extending from June 1 to September 18, 1759; and six ships for Montreal, continuing from May 15 to September 8, 1760. Ships in the same campaign are arranged in alphabetical order, and the days’ entries of each ship are chronological. On the whole, this arrangement seems better than a

single chronological system by campaigns, irrespective of ships, because each ship played its individual part from day to day in the strategic manoeuvres.

Although the fleets were relatively stronger forces than the armies, the campaigns of 1758–1759 have been regarded hitherto as almost wholly military expeditions. This volume establishes for the first time "that Saunders, whose great fleet was working out one phase of a world-wide amphibious war, was supported by Wolfe, whose small army was used as a local landing party at Quebec", and that the conquest of Canada owed more to the navy than to the army.

The book deserved an index and it is regrettable that it has none. As the edition is limited to five hundred and twenty copies for members of the Champlain Society, subscribing libraries, and editorial use, the volume will not be very accessible to students; yet it fills an important gap in the materials of the last French and Indian war, and no writer on that period can afford to ignore it.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

Lake George and Lake Champlain: the War Trail of the Mohawk and the Battleground of France and England in their Contest for the Control of North America. By W. Max Reid. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910, pp. xviii, 381.) There is a place for a valuable monograph on the Lake Champlain-Lake George territory which shall study the progress of exploration and settlement, show the topographical and political reasons why it was so long the scene of warfare, and analyze the military and naval operations from the first collision between Champlain's St. Lawrence Indians and the Mohawks to the destruction of Downie's flotilla by MacDonough. There is also a place for a topographical guide-book to the historic sites of the region, and, in addition, there might well be written by some clear-sighted enthusiast the chronicle of an historical pilgrimage from Saratoga to Rouse's Point; but to attempt to combine these two with one another or with an historical study is to invite failure. Mr. Reid's book began as an attempt to illustrate and describe historic sites, but the writer's interest was so stirred by his reading that he attempted to transform the work into a history. The result can hardly be considered successful, for the book is an enthusiastic hodgepodge. There are disconnected chapters on the Indian tribes, the French missions and forts, the fourth French war of 1755, Burgoyne's invasion and the battle of Plattsburg, but as an historical contribution their value is nil. The writer has compiled them from existing works of varying merit and does not hesitate to include long extracts from Macauley's *History of the State of New York* and Thompson's *Green Mountain Boys*. There is no attempt at historical construction nor analysis and the episodes are treated without proportion and with continual repetitions. Other chapters contain tales of Indian adventure—fictitious as well as traditional—descriptions of the

present condition of historic ruins, and a narrative of a recent trip of the author in which personal anecdotes, observations on motor cars and hotels, bring the book to an incongruous close. The numerous illustrations are chiefly photographs of old ruins and historic sites, with a few reproductions of old drawings, one map of Ticonderoga, and a wholly inadequate and unsuitable railway map of the two lakes. While the book possesses interest from its subject and is written with an honest enthusiasm which wins sympathy, it must still be said in conclusion that the field for a good historical monograph on Lake George and Lake Champlain remains open.

The Spanish Régime in Missouri: a Collection of Papers and Documents relating to Upper Louisiana. Translated into English. In two volumes. Edited by Louis Houck. (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, 1909, pp. xxv, 414; ix, 460.) This translation of transcripts secured by the editor for his *History of Missouri* not only furnishes additional detail on the earlier period but also gives evidence of the painstaking industry and, on the whole, the accuracy and intelligence with which these sources were used in the earlier work. The transcripts are for the most part from official reports and instructions; the series are imperfect and incomplete, as is inevitable in the present condition of the Spanish archives. While there is much material on the Spanish Indian policy, the Missouri River fur-trade, and the pressure from the Westward Movement after 1790, with some single documents of importance such as the report on the Anglo-Indian attack on St. Louis in 1780 and on the first overland journey from Santa Fé, for the most part the documents are concerned with the administration and internal development of a rather isolated and primitive community. The reports of general conditions, census returns, and statistics of products, imperfect as they are, are invaluable, and in many cases furnish the only source of accurate information. It is this material on local conditions that Mr. Houck has used most successfully, perhaps, in his *History*.

As a definitive edition of source-material, however, these volumes leave somewhat to be desired in scope and in execution. Inasmuch as some transcripts and papers not secured by the editor himself are included, the reason for the omission of the papers in the Missouri Historical Society, frequently referred to in the *History*, is not clear. A complete collection of the official documents now available and unpublished might seem a more logical plan. While the unfortunate method of publishing translations of source-material without the originals may in this case be unavoidable, and partly atoned for by the scholarship of the translator, Dr. J. A. Robertson, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that in a number of instances he questions the accuracy of the transcripts. The arrangement of the documents, partly chronological, partly topical, is sometimes confusing. The descriptive headings show an annoying lack of uniformity and consistency. Apparently two docu-

ments, CI. and CIV., not one as stated in the preface, are from Simancas; the location of ten of the documents is not given. Two serious errors in proof-reading may be noted: "1885" should be "1785" (I. 235); "LXXXIV." should be "XCIII." (II. 179).

For supplementing the *History of Missouri* for the general reader, which was the purpose of the editor, the *Spanish Régime* is interesting and adequate; as a contribution to Missouri history it is of undoubted value. It must be a matter of regret that Mr. Houck did not give a somewhat broader scope to his work and publish his original material in final form.

The Ohio Country between the Years 1783 and 1815, including Military Operations that Twice Saved to the United States the Country West of the Alleghany Mountains after the Revolutionary War. By Charles Elihu Slocum, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910, pp. xviii, 321.) The subtitle given above serves to disarm the natural criticism of one who is expecting a comprehensive history of the "Ohio Country", whatever that ambiguous term may mean. The major portion of this work is devoted to the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory after 1783 and to the War of 1812, consequently the writer suffers in the inevitable comparison with Winsor, Roosevelt, McLaughlin, McMaster, and others who have treated at length these events of our military history, while he offers nothing of adequate contrast to their description of the political and economic life of the section and period, or to the more comprehensive treatment of their phases by Hinsdale, Dunn, and King. Yet while of inferior grade to these in scholarship and grasp of events, and because of annalistic character and an unfortunate literary style destined to gain less of popular favor than Moore or Matthews, the book is a fairly useful compilation.

Its unifying principle seems to be found in the miserable alliance of the British with the Northwestern Indians, but there is no clear logical analysis of the political and economic motives that led to this alliance nor of the international factors that fostered it for so many decades. As is to be expected from a local antiquarian, he overemphasizes the part played by his section, without, however, giving it the proper diplomatic or national setting. The writer displays throughout a strong prejudice against the British and in contrast is more than favorable in his treatment of Wayne and of Harrison. He gives, however, an excellent summary of Wayne's diplomatic work among the Indians after the battle of Fallen Timbers. His chapter-headings may be criticized for a lack of clearness, and, occasionally, of good taste. His sparing use of footnotes, and the indefinite character of the few that appear, are regrettable, for he has evidently used to advantage certain of the printed and manuscript sources. He displays an occasional pedantry, especially in his use of the term "aborigines", a practice that becomes a serious fault in his employment of "aborigine" as an adjective, and in his introduction of both terms into direct quotations from original sources.

As might be expected the index emphasizes "Aborigines", "British", "Forts", and "Rivers", and seems to be a ready key to the numerous facts brought together in the volume. The latter contains neither maps nor illustrations. The general reader will find it of value for reference, but it is far from being the comprehensive history which this period and section need.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Volume XVI. 1780, January 1-May 5. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910, pp. vii, 414.) Mr. Hunt continues this series upon the lines laid down by his predecessor, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and in the same admirable manner. The journal of 1780, when all the passages omitted in the earlier edition have been supplied, is evidently a voluminous document, for the present volume brings us only to May 5; but Mr. Hunt says that it is less extensive than that of 1779, and that the whole material for each of the subsequent years is still less. Among the most interesting matters in the present volume are the action of Congress respecting the court of appeals in prize cases; its action on March 18 in recommending to the states that the Continental bills of credit should be called in and that a new currency should be substituted, based on the funds of the individual states, backed by the credit of the United States; and the appeal to the states, April 24, to do more of their duty in respect to requisitions. An interesting matter of procedure (and the procedure of the Continental Congress deserves more study, on account of its subsequent influence, than it has yet had) is exhibited on pages 29, 147, 261, and elsewhere, namely, the use of the previous question to defer a substantial vote—the old English use of this device rather than the modern American use.

Biographical Story of the Constitution: a Study of the Growth of the American Union. By Edward Elliott, Professor of Politics in Princeton University. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910, pp. xi, 400.) The evolution of the Constitution of the United States has been largely a process of interpretation and adaptation. Specific changes have been wrought through amendment and interpretation. Professor Elliott, moreover, recognizes two lines of constitutional interpretation—interpretation by the courts and interpretation by statesmen. The *Biographical Story of the Constitution* is a history of the growth of the Constitution of the United States through the process of interpretation and adaptation by leading American statesmen. That the extent and importance of judicial interpretation in the development of the Constitution are not undervalued by the author is clearly seen in chapter vi., in which he considers the constitutional views of John Marshall. But this book does not deal with the "finely elaborated doctrines of the courts"; its

chief purpose is to trace the progress of the Constitution through the ideas of men who have been active in the political life of the nation.

"In every generation of our national life", says Professor Elliott, "there have been men who typified the thought and feeling of the time. Some of them have been creators of the ideas associated with their names; others have been merely the embodiment of general doctrines which seemed to be floating in the air, while still others have given expression to the reactionary tendencies of their day; but in all of them and through all of them we may trace the progress of the Constitution. They typify the views of successive generations upon the great constitutional questions, and by their lives we can measure the stages of advance, now slow, now fast, as the forces at play are halting or quick; as peace or war, economic welfare or crisis, social rest or unrest, holds the reins of the car of progress."

The first chapter of Professor Elliott's book, which deals with the ideas of the "Fathers"—that is, of the men who framed the written Constitution—is characterized as Inception through Compromise. Then follow eleven chapters each of which is devoted to the political and constitutional views of some commanding figure who typifies the thought and feeling of his time. Moreover, the author has characterized the contents of each chapter with happy phrases in the titles. Indeed, the scope and contents of the eleven chapters are best described by the chapter-titles, which read as follows: Alexander Hamilton: Growth through Administrative Organization; James Wilson: Growth through Speculative Forecast; Thomas Jefferson: Growth through Acquiescence; James Madison: Growth through Formulation; John Marshall: Growth through Legal Interpretation; Andrew Jackson: Growth through Democratization; Daniel Webster: Growth through Rising National Sentiment; John C. Calhoun: Retardation through Sectional Influence; Abraham Lincoln: Growth through Civil War; Thaddeus Stevens: Growth through Reconstruction; and Theodore Roosevelt: Growth through Expansion. The appendix, which covers one hundred and six pages, contains documents illustrative of the theories concerning which there has been the greatest difference of individual opinion.

Notwithstanding the evident temptations to overstatement, the treatment throughout the volume is sane and logical. Every chapter shows careful study and analysis. The style is readable and the format pleasing. The book should attract the general reader who is interested in American history and politics. It may be found useful in our colleges and universities as an introduction to American political theory.

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH.

John Chambers. By John Carl Parish. [Iowa Biographical Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1909, pp. xv, 279.) John Chambers was the second of the three governors of Iowa Territory. Born in New Jersey, trained

in Kentucky, and a political factor in Iowa, his life is a good example of the westward trend of his times.

It is a relief to read a biography so free from superlatives as is this one. The author makes no claim that his subject was peerless. He tells in a simple way the main facts in regard to the life, largely political, of John Chambers. The topics treated have a frontier character. Typical are the relief laws passed by the Kentucky legislature, the unsatisfactory trial of Isaac B. Desha, the doings during the Log Cabin Campaign, the treaties with the Iowa Indians, and the boundary disputes.

The author has done his work well, yet the number of scholars who will be interested in the book will not be great. This is true because John Chambers was the leader in few events of national importance and those few are more fully described elsewhere. Intelligent readers in Iowa and Kentucky will be interested, and libraries which have an extensive collection of historical biographies should purchase the volume.

Pages 205-263 contain notes and references. The latter show wide research and cite the reader to some rare printed and manuscript material. In a few cases too much attention is given to trivial family matters. It is questionable whether "an insight into the domestic nature and habits of Chambers" or a knowledge of whether he took any of his children to Iowa with him in 1841 (p. 241) is of real importance. The use of the abbreviation "ibid." would have saved much reprinting of titles (pp. 209, 217).

The press work on the volume is most excellently done. The portrait of John Chambers is unusually clear.

History of Labor Legislation in Iowa. By E. H. Downey. [Iowa Economic History Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1910, pp. xi, 283.) This study presents an historical outline of labor legislation in Iowa, and incidentally of the industrial development of the state as well. Each chapter treats of a single important subject of statutory regulation—Wages, Convict Labor, Mine Labor, Railway Labor, Factory Laws, Child Labor, Employers' Liability, and Miscellaneous. In discussing these topics, Mr. Downey first describes industrial conditions in each particular field at the time attempts to improve it were begun and narrates the events leading up to and accompanying the passage of the various laws directed against existing evils. Next he summarizes the measures actually adopted and tells how they worked in practice and what amendments suggested by their operation were made from time to time. Finally he analyzes the legislation now in force, points out its gaps and deficiencies, and calls attention to certain needs for additional regulation that are as yet unsatisfied. The last chapter gives an account of the establishment and activities of the Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics. Finally, there is an appendix that contains a review of the labor laws passed by the legislature of 1909, which held its sessions after the completion of the main portion of the *History*.

The author's treatment of his subject-matter is logical and well balanced. Instead of encumbering his pages with minute and exhaustive abstracts of the various statutes considered, he wisely contents himself with comparatively brief statements of the objects intended to be effected by them, and of the methods employed for the purpose, leaving the reader to consult for details the published laws as cited in the notes. In this manner he has rendered his narrative comprehensible and readable—qualities that are not always found in a work of this character.

It is unnecessary at this day to point out the value of these state legislative histories. They are similar, in their scope and uses, to the laboratory manuals of physical scientists. The present work is a very satisfactory specimen of its class. By rendering accessible the experience of Iowa in grappling with industrial problems that are in a general way common to all of the states, Mr. Downey's book should gain a warm welcome from all students of economic and sociological developments in America.

J. WALLACE BRYAN.

History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Volume III. *Great Fortunes from Railroads.* (Chicago, Charles H. Kerr and Company, 1910, pp. 413.) In the first volume of this series the great land fortunes were considered; the present volume continues the history, begun in the second, of the fortunes amassed by railroad magnates. The references to official state documents amply justify the author's claim to "many earnest years of original research". Credit must certainly be given him for unearthing much valuable material. Yet his work will have to be done over again by a writer of equal industry and courage but with higher regard for authenticated fact and with more dispassionate style, whose work will appeal more strongly to scholars of every stamp as well as to the "academician, strong in the audacity of his soporific mediocrity", whose criticism Mr. Myers specifically deprecates. The treatment of the land frauds in the newly acquired territory after the Mexican War is commendable; the index, too, covering the three volumes, is helpful. But, on the whole, the volume is inferior even to its two predecessors. There is the same thesis that "no honest fortune" has been discovered, more Socialistic rant, more unsupported statements, more glaring instances of lack of scholarship; nor is there the connected study that might be expected from one who has covered so much original material, but rather a string of disjointed incidents. Much of the text is superficial, as, for example, the treatment of the Cleveland bond issue of 1895, the insurance investigations of 1905, and the organization of the United States Steel Corporation; the account of the panic of 1907 is taken entirely from a heated partizan speech in Congress, while "a story" that "was current" is made use of to explain the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the steel trust. Lastly, the attempt to prove that the Hill fortune has

been corruptly accumulated rests entirely upon unproved assumptions and defamatory allegations. It is such weaknesses as these that invalidate the book and render it unsound as history.

EMERSON DAVID FITE.

The Indian and his Problem. By. Francis E. Leupp. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910, pp. xiv, 369.) Mr. Leupp has produced an interesting study of the Indian and a trustworthy exposition of his problem. For the serious student the first half of the book is of value and much more important than the second, which is general in character.

The keynote to the book and to the problem of to-day is how to make of the Indian a self-supporting, honest citizen, able to stand on his own feet. Indians are no longer treated en masse but individually. The Dawes Severalty Law (1887) and the Burke Act (1906) illustrate the difference between the old idea and the new. According to the former an Indian, on taking up land, received a patent-in-trust and became a citizen, while under the latter provision citizenship is postponed until the patent-in-fee is issued, and that is not done until the Secretary of the Interior has reason to believe that the applicant is qualified for the new duties and will make good use of his land.

The educational policy has also undergone some changes. As against the idea of taking the Indian child from the reservation, implanting within him a hatred for things Indian, teaching him a white man's occupation or profession and finally losing him among the white people, the present policy believes in keeping him on the reservation and training him in some occupation which he can use in making a living.

Friends of the Indian appreciate the good that Mr. Leupp has done; but they must differ with him on many points. One meets "my programme" and "my plan" so often that the impression is left that Mr. Leupp is the originator of the ideas which he put in practice. Some of them were advocated by other men before he came into office, especially the school policy. In one place he says that government schools accomplish far less than mission schools, "as proportioned to outlay". One would like to know what standard and what mission schools he has in mind. This serious and sweeping charge is supported not by facts but by mere opinions which are far from convincing. When he comes to the question of Indian treaties he takes a view which is, to say the least, interesting. Mr. Leupp denies that treaties were ever broken and goes on to explain "that most of the sins of the Government in this respect went to no greater depth than its omission to volunteer to the Indians suggestions which it would never have thought of volunteering in a similar transaction with people of any other race". His attitude seems to be that the object to be kept in view is the good of the Indian and the keeping of a promise is of minor importance.

F. A. GOLDER.

My Friend the Indian. By James McLaughlin, United States Indian Inspector. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910, pp. xiii, 417.) In this book Mr. McLaughlin, Indian agent and inspector since 1871, gives the inside workings of an agency, portrays Indian character, and throws light on the Indian policy of the past and present. Sitting Bull, Chief Gall, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and other well-known red men Mr. McLaughlin has met and talked with and he is therefore unusually well qualified to present the Indian's side of the case. It is for this reason that his chapters on Custer's Last Fight and other Indian campaigns are of importance.

The other great value of the book lies in that it gives the agent's point of view of the Indian question; for the author does not always see or appreciate the other side. His mind unconsciously refuses to admit that anyone not officially connected with the service knows or has a right to speak of the Indian. Having no conception of the scientists' methods of investigation he ridicules these men by referring to them as "the learned gentlemen who have provided the Indian with a system of theology and rich mythology" which he did not have before. The historian is slurred at in a somewhat similar way.

His enthusiasm and confidence lead him to make sweeping statements difficult to explain and still harder to prove. "I believe the Indian was a man before outrage and oppression made him a savage." Virtues which apply to one or two tribes are stretched to cover all Indians: the Indians "hold nothing more sacred than the purity of a maiden". The Indian's virtues are judged by the white man's standard, his vices by the Indian's, which is almost the same as saying that he has no vices. The book is an important one but its conclusions must be compared with other studies and other opinions before they can be accepted.

F. A. GOLDER.

Autos de Fe de la Inquisicion de México con Extractos de sus Causas, 1646-1648. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García. Tomo XXVIII.] (Mexico, Bouret, 1910, pp. 275.) The present is the twenty-eighth volume of a very useful series of *Documents relating to the History of Mexico*. Like its predecessors it is well printed, contains facsimiles of the title-pages of the rare early books whence its material is derived, and has the merit to the student of being inexpensive. It records in all about one hundred cases finally dealt with by the Inquisition of Mexico during the years 1646-1648. Of these, thirteen were offenses against the Church or morality—exercising priestly functions without having taken orders, etc. One culprit, Alejo de Castro, was a follower of the sect of the "accursed Mahomet", and another—a free mulatto woman—had "made a pact with the Devil".

The overwhelming majority of cases—eighty-four in number—were

those of Jews, variously called new Christians, Judaizers, observers of the laws of Moses. This comparatively large number of Jews gives the key to the activities of the Inquisition not only in Mexico but in the other states of the American continent in which the "Holy Office" flourished.

A body of material is gradually being made available for the history of the Inquisition in Mexico and light is being shed on the considerable part played by the Jewish exiles from Spain and Portugal in the development of Spanish America. Some of the accused Jews were even the children of these exiles and were natives of Peru and other American countries. The intimate relation between Mexico and the Philippines at an early period is apparent from the evidence given in these trials.

CYRUS ADLER.

TEXT-BOOK

Landmarks of British History. By Lucy Dale. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. x, 256.) The story of the development of the British Empire could hardly be better set forth for young readers. Few books so consistently compel the reader to understand the facts of history; fewer still give such a unifying impression of connected and inevitable progress. With rare common-sense, changes in British history are traced to fundamental forces, the pressure of common human needs and desires, the clash of strong personalities, the drive of human aspirations. Throughout, economic forces, expressed in non-technical terms—the division of labor, the shifting of industries with the discovery of new producing areas and new markets, the improvement in standards of living—are made the key to political and social progress.

The style is easy, familiar, natural. It is marked by felicities of expression and happy generalizations, provocative of thought. "The Tudors had a gift for knowing when to stop." "The Puritan soldiers were a particularly tiresome kind." "It is no use making laws when the facts are against you." Nelson's plan of aggressive defense was "like locking up the burglar instead of locking up your house". Such expressions are mordant. They illuminate history.

Errors of fact are rare. It was not *Saint Augustine* who preached to Ethelbert (p. 23). Cadiz harbor was not "destroyed" by Elizabeth's fleet (p. 134). Richard III. "seems to have spent nearly the whole of his two years' reign in murdering people" (p. 112) sounds like Dickens.

The chief fault of the book is its lack of emphasis. "Landmarks" should stand out in the landscape, and the great crises in British political history, such as Magna Charta and the Revolution of 1688, should receive fuller treatment. The total effect would be less hazy if there were paragraph-headings, or at least subdivisions within the chapters, and succinct summaries. Still more unfortunate is the lack of an index.

ALBERT PERRY WALKER.